

LOVE'S SOLITUDE AND SOCIETY.

When I must go into the turmoil rule Of worldly men and ways, I cheerily go, Since I am there as one that hath no fee. But moves in sylvan pence, where boughs ex-The too florce sun and paths with leaves are

streved.

And bird-sought brooks in shady stidness flow—I need not shim the turmell, since I know.

That Love will make for me sweet solimica.

And if I into exile must be sent.

Let me not grieve; the First's communiting lips.

I kins, and take my way without a feer.

If in the desert I must nice, my tan.

If in the desert I mana pasts my con-Love hath within itself all followships, to hath within itself and rest and plentons cheer. —Atlantic Monthly. If in the desert I must plich my tent

PHASES OF ITALIAN WITCHGRAFT.

Curious Things Recommended for Purposes of Luck-A Strange Case.

From such persons you may hear that if my one tales the composit of a rayon's rest, boils them so as to remain them inespable of ubation and replaces them the parent birds will fly to a brook and fouch thence a white stone of the size and shape of the eggs. The stone, they say, it places carefully among the eggs and then sits on eggs and stone together. The stone restores vitality to the eggs, and after the broad is fledged and has flown it is left behind in the nest. It has, however, suffered a great change. It is now semi-transparent, and in every respect except egg. If it be placed near any peisoned food the yelk begins to move violently and thus warms the fortunate possessor of his danger.

The lapwing is even more given to soreery. It always deposits a stone the size of a pea in its nest. What use it is to the bird or its family no one seems to know, but if any one finds it and passes it under the pillow of a sleeping person he will answer every question that does not exceed the limits of human in which is asked. The marvelous stories should always accompany the bank book knowledge with perfect truth in the language told of serpents are imaumerable. There is one about a yard in length and as thick as the upper part of a strong man's arm, which haunts dry wooded places. It is so venomens, especially in May, that not only will the first person it blies in that month die himself but any one who stands beside or comes to help him will share the same fate. If he falls beneath a tree, that, too, or if it be very large, at least one-half of it will be killed.

Again, serpents of all kinds are very fond of milk. In the old days, before the railway was built, a coachman who used to drive on the road between Forgia and Naples ones fell asleep outside a little inn while his horses were baiting. His mouth was open and a scake coupt down his throat. After this he

though he did not know why, the matter with him. At last he consulted the professors of the University of Naples. They hung him up by his feet and placed a great bowl of milk beneath his head. The snake, attracted by the smell, crept out drink, but still kept a great part of its body in the mouth and threat of the conchmun. A young do for sprang forward, pulled it out and threw it away, when it was killed. It was about two and a half feet in length. After this the patient was as well as ever .-

Fisher-Folk Peopliarities

It is not to be wondered at that these poor, ignerant people, who live on or by the sea all their lives, are imbued with queer notions and superstitions concerning it. They do not acknowledge this readily, are rather ashamed of it, indeed, and it takes time and familiarity to bring these superstitions to light. They appear to endow the sea with sentient power, with an intelligent and generally malignant will. It is ever ready to undo human labor and destroy human labor. Before very rough wenther there occasion ally comes a strange caim, a bush like to posited, which will appear in the bank book nothing save the holding of a breath before will show the amount standing to the credit a furious outburst of rage. It has a welful of the depositor. A gentleman, for the sake effect, coming, as it often does, at nightfull, of convenience, once took out of his check After this a dull, wailing, muffled sound book a number of blank checks, which he crosps out of the duriness—a sound as of lamentation and entreaty heard from afar. use them at any time. He used them all, but

mourns, making quite a different sound to frequent accounts at a store, make terrible any other time About funerals there are odd observances and whenever one is merried another is selected to fill her place. Probably it is con-sidered a post of honor, for there never seems selection is made. They are grave looking damsels, so it may be by their fitting appear

deceased .- Art Journal.

thing but "a menseful funeral." Another

Hints on Bathing. We "take cold" through the thin, it should be remembered, as we also breathe through it, throwing off superfluous heat which becomes fever when the perspiration which they exert a most useful though a gentle, stimulating influence, especially salutary in cases of sluggish liver. Not only does this net tocally on the skin, increasing of nutrition in all the tissues of the body.

Thumbless mittens of ordinary Turkish toweling are as good as the more costly sponges for the luxury of the daily "rub bath." A large Turkish towel, wrung out in either tepid or cold water will expedite the bathing process; and by all means provide a good sized towel for the dry rub afterward, Turkish towels that come the size of crib sheets are most useful for this, and the luxury of keeping two liven bath sheets in daily use is known to the initiated After either a cold or a warm plunge bath the immediate covering of the whole body in a large wrap of linen or the soft tufted cotton gives the sensation of luxury that some people never know.—New Orleans

Belding His Position.

Wife-It don't see how you can say that Mr. Whitechoker has an effeminate way of talking. He has a very loud voice. Hus-band-I mean by an effeminate way of talking, my dear, that he talks all the time.

Value of Press Notices.

A well known actor says a bushel of pre-notices in England would not raise an actor salary a cont, but that in America the comments of the pressure of the first impor-tance, because the people read.-Chicago

A BANK ACCOUNT.

USEFUL HINTS TO PEOPLE WHO CHARACTERISTICS OF A CLASS WHO KEEP MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

How to Guard Against Fraud or Mistake in Business Transactions-Check Book and Stubs-Writing Up the Bank Book.

The custom of the banks, when it is decided to open an account with a customer, is to require the customer to write his name in a book, kept for that purpose, at the time the account is opened. The obvious reason is to guard against fraud or mistake in all subsequent transactions in which the bank has to determine the genuineness of the customer's signature. If the genuineness of a check pre-sented for payment to the paying teller is sus-pected, the signature may be compared at once with that recorded with the bank, as has sactions in which the bank has to been stated, and thus its validity be deter-

tomer is furnished by the bank with a book in which is entered on the left hand, or credit, in which is entered on the left hand, or credit, page the amount deposited by him. All subsequent deposits are entered in the book, with the date, respectively, of each deposit. At

enerally, furnish the customer with a check book containing twenty-five or more checks, and for this no charge is made. Persons wishing to have nicely engraved checks can get them, but a charge is usual in such cases though the amount will not exceed seventyits weight and hardness is exactly like an five cents for a book of a like number of checks. At the same time the bank will also furnish to the customer a sufficient number of "tickets," which are small pieces of paper containing at the head a blank for the per son's name to be inserted, also a blank for the date, and below the words "checks" and "cash." Whenever a deposit is made the de-Whenever a deposit is made the depositor fills up a ticket, giving his name and the date, and writing in the column against the words "check" and "cash" the amount of when a deposit is made. They are kept or file by the bank, and serve as vouchers fo both the bank and the-depositor, from which the account may be determined, if the question should arise at any time as to the amount, the time and the nature of any deposit.

A moment's examination of the check book will serve to show the depositor the method of drawing a check. It will be observed, first, that every check is numbered in its order, generally upon the upper left hand corner. Again, the place to tear of a check is indicated by the perforated line. When torn off at this line the part remaining in the book is called the "stub."

A check is merely an order on a bank to pay the person named in the check a certain sum of money. It will be obvious to any one who is about to draw his check that it should be dated, and the name of the payee, or per son in whose favor it is drawn, should be in serted in the body of the check; that the amount to be paid should be written in, and also indicated by figures after the dollar sign, and that the check should be signed by the drawer at the place indicated. A check should always be drawn with great care and ac

The stubs, to which reference has been made, are an important part of a check book as they contain a complete record, if properly kept, of all transactions with the bank. They are transcripts of all checks drawn from time to time, and show the numbers, amounts, the dates and the names of the pavees, respectively In drawing checks filling up the stubs should never be omitted. It is not only important in determining the state of the account. By adding together the several amounts found in the stubs it is obvious that the amount draws om the bank may be readily determined This amount deducted from the amount de-

"The sea is calling," they say here; and neglected to keep an account of them, as he when this happens the fishermen expect a gale would have done had he had the stubs before before morning. When the sea has got hold of its prey and there is a house or houses inroads upon one's bank account, and it is persons as may be injured in accidents well to watch them closely.

A bank book should be regularly and freand ideas. It is unlinely either to meet or to cross a funeral train. There are girls in quently "written up," particularly when the village who are a sort of professional checks have been frequently drawn. This is mourners (though targettl) for children and done at the bank by a bookkeeper, who enters young women who die unmarried. They are dressed in black, with white hoods, and customer's account to have been paid from shawls of white span sill on their shoulders.
Six of these mourners is the invale number, with the checks drawn to insure accuracy. When thus transcribed into the customer book, the amount is found and subtracted sidered a post of honor, for there never seems a vacancy, though I do not know how the carried to a new account. The checks are returned to the customer with his book when it is written up, and are the customer's ance. At a young man's funeral there are vouchers. He may compare them with the only two of these girls, who walk before and are called "services." The Discenters have whether they correspond in amount and are whether they correspond in amount and are correct. It is well to keep these checks. In dead, not unlike in effect the chanting of the monks at a funcal in Rome. But when the said duties are done comes a time of feasts for instance, to the dressmaker for her bill; Their pride forbids them to have any- it is payable to her order. Before she can get the money upon it she must indorse it; peculiarity is that when the people are asked that is, write her name across the back to attend, it is by men and girls named When returned by the bank to the drawer with such indersement it shows that the check has been presented by her and paid; and it then becomes a receipt, or what is equivalent to one.—Demorest's Monthly.

The portrait of a miser which is being drawn in the contest over the will of James is suppressed—and also sending off waste Henry Paine, of New York, would furnish products. Persons who have any tendency rich material for a novelist. The habits of the man, who left \$400,000 tied in an old nette. A double handful of common sait | handkerchief, are shown by his visits to a resthrown into the bathing water after the | taurant for his meals. He was very fond of cleaning process has been performed is a mutton stews. Occasionally one would not be belieful addition. The saline particles are suffice and he would call for a second; the very penetrating, and no amount of rub- price for a stew was ten cents. Generally his bing will remove them from the skin, upon | pockets were stuffed with pieces of dry bread, which would at times fall out on the floor. He would order a stew, pile up crusts of hard bread taken from his pockets, throw over them about half a bottle of Worcestershire its secretions, but also quickens the process sauce and then swallow the whole with a voracity terrible to behold.-Chicago Jour-

Tilden and His Stocks. Mr. Tilden frequently invested in railroad stocks whenever there was a decline in the market or a chance to get in on the ground floor in a deal. It nettled him, however, to be considered a speculator. He would indignantly repudiate the characterization, and "I am an investor, not a speculator. 1 buy when I consider stocks are a good purchase; then I decide on the figure I will sell at, just as a grocer marks his selling price, and I sell whenever I can get my price, without reference to the market."-Chicago Herald.

Bosten publishers prefer Nora Perry as a manuscript reader, and she is in great de-

"James, I don't see but what I shall have to have a new bonnet if I'm going to the Permanent exhibition with you. "Perm-why, that's three or four years from now. You'd better read up."
"Oh, yes, James, I do read up. But three or four years are none too long beforehand to begin if I am going to get the money in time."—Washington Post.

Wall paper is to be utiful and artistic now as to be easily mistaken for fresco.

THE SHYSTER LAWYER.

DISGRACE THE PROFESSION.

The Code of Ethics Among Lawyers Blackmailers of the Corporations-Divorce Proceedings and How Conducted by the Shyster-Other Tricks.

There is a code of ethics among lawyers, hough never a lawyer appeared in a romance or a drama who ever appeared to have any ethics beyond "Get a case fairly if you can, anyhow if you must." The code of eth-ics is, in brief, that one must not drum up cases, that cases must come to the lawyer, or rather be sent to him by his friends or clients The poor devil of a lawyer who never gets a clients to talk up his merits, and hasn't a to ethics as long as possible, but ethics don't feed him or clothe him. The big guns hold all the practice worth having, and the p. d. get his pay in thanks, or mayhap in curses because he lost a case which he had not funds as a kind of privateer and captures cases, he is denominated a shyster. He joins then the grand army of disreputables, and is among, but not of them; for the shyster, pure and simple, is generally a legal confidence man, preying upon his clients, while instigating

them to prey upon others.

The shyster's name is legion. He works quietly and rakes in his fees religiously. He is debarred from association with reputable lawyers, but he makes money, and generally, in addition to his irregular law business, he conducts a money lending business at the usual usurious rates of interest. There is al-ways one good feature about the shyster, and that is he subscribes for the daily paper; but even this is not good, inasmuch as the means do not justify the end any more than the end

The shyster gets his sustenance from the infortunate whom he forces into proceedings for damages. He becomes in the practice of his peculiar branch of business a blackmailer of the corporations of the city and of the clients themselves. To such an extent has the nefariousness of these irregular damage prac-titioners gone that a reputable lawyer hesi-tates nowadays, before going into court to sue for damages from fear that he will be classed as one of these bloodsuckers and legal harpies Once a shyster gets a damage case his procoedings are a mixture of subordination of perjury and blackmail. He turns up witnesses to testify to a state of facts to give color and form to claim, and this being done, he negotiates with the party or parties sued for a settlement with him as representative of his client. If the settlement is effected he client is told that that share is his fee for the herculean endeavors in his behalf.

In divorce proceedings, too, the shyster shines with no dim luminosity. Through his machinations trivial disputes between man and wife are magnified into grounds for divorce, through him the detestable system of espionage upon men and women has grown up and disreputable detective testimony is used to breed suspicion, distrust and open hatred that homes may be broken up and fees roll into his pocket. Through the shyster in-fluence the number of grounds for divorce in the statutes is increased steadily, and attempts to reduce them for the good of social morals and the maintenance of recognizable relationship are defeated through the power he brings to bear upon legislatures, if he does not happen to be elected as a law maker him-self. On the law of libel, too, the sbyster is strong, and to the end that he may bleed the newspapers he reads them every day, and no man's name appears therein who is not liable to a call from a representative of some shy-ster to inform him that he has grounds for

HOUNDING DOWN CORPORATIONS. The Mark Meddles exist in great number and their efforts to obtain cases are more despicable if not as ludicrous as those of the little man who would fain be kicked by the dramatis personæ in "London Assurance." The shyster reads the columns of the news papers for the reports of accidents to in-dividuals, reports of arrests of differences between man and wife appearing in the lower courts. One attorney has prepared a printed circular which he sends out to such

throughout the city.

Another circular recently issued by a law yer who makes a specialty of entrapping peo-ple into divorce proceedings. It happened to be addressed to a person who hadn't taken the preliminary step toward divorce proceedings
--that is, he had not as yet got married,
though he expected to be in a short time. He thought it a practical joke until he learned that the circular was sent out in all seriousness, though in this particular instance there had been a mistake in addressing the envelope. The circular was so arranged that a blank was left for the word sir or madam.

It is not often lawyers such as those alluded to intrust these matters to the mails, though of late such practice has become more com-mon than formerly. Usually the shyster has drummers out, fellows that seem to work for nothing more than lush money, who call on the persons who it is suspected would listen to their advances. The drummer is generally a bummer, and the wonder is that he succeeds as well as be does.

All the little tricks of the shyster's trade could not be exposed in a newspaper article. The law is disgraced by men dubbed attorneys, who through influence of some kind or another suddenly cease practice as barbers or tinkers or saloon keepers or cooks, and take the cases of people into courts, sacrificing their unfortunate clients to increase their bank ac-counts. The shyster of the criminal courts, it so fortunately happens, is a valuable adjunct to the administration of justice in convicting the men he tries to acquit, but his general characteristics and practices are those of swindlers and bunco steerers,-Glob Democrat.

A Cure for Corns Wanted.

"Any man who wants to make a quick and certain fortune," observed a Broadway drug-gist the other day, "can do it by inventing a sure cure for corns. It doesn't matter how many there are there's always room for one more. Corns are a universal weakness of the American people. There isn't a day that I do not have calls for corn cures from anywhere from fifty to 150 men, women, girls

"Is there any actual sure cure for corns!" I

"That depends," said be. "There is hardly a remedy that would not remove corns if the people did not wear shoes. The trouble is that while they are continuing the friction and pressure that originally produced it. But, whether they cure or not, the good remedies, if properly applied, keep the corn from in-creasing or hardening and reduce its annoyance to a minimum. There are hundreds of people who employ a chiropodist by the year at a contract price, and it is his duty to keep their corns pared down and their feet in order. The corn cures enable people who can-not afford this luxury to care for their own toes with little waste of time or trouble --

A New Kink.

New York News.

"So Miss Blank is married?" he inquired. "Yes." "I heard that her father gave her a check for \$10,000." "Yes, he did." "Was it good for anything? "Well, that's the point that puzzles everybody who was there. They were all crowding around to see if it was cer-tified, when she held it aloft and exclaimed: Dear father, but these diamonds are enough? She touched it to the gas and away it went. I think it's a new kink, and one intended to save the old man."—Detroit Pree Press.

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

the center of this universe of stars is the poor human heart that feels its pain! Nearer to its individual gain, its story personal of wounds and scars than all the far off thunder of the cars Of wheeling planets in the midnight plain; One memon's torture makes the pageant vs. One tear the vision of th'eternal Mara.

ound in a narrow mystic ring of fire, We live but when we suffer, and we touch
The real only when we suffer much,
all else is shadow. Ah! when hopes expire.
And to its source the stricken heart blood runs
My life to me is more than all the suns!

A HARD LIFE TO LIVE

Dark Tinted Picture for Stage Struck Girls to Look Upon. All honor to the brave girls who have gone through mud and mire and fatigue and sorrow and temptation and have come out good actresses, good women. They have a staying power which we all admire. They are the jewels of the profession; they make it honorable. No, it is honorable in itself. Every profession that is an honest effort to care one's bread is honorable if they who serve at its altars serve with pure hands. I have known many actresses: I have seen them in known many actresses; I have seen them in their humble homes; I have sat by their sicktheir humble homes; I have sat by their sick-bed; I have heard the story of their patient toil, their plain, neat, self-sacrificing lives, and I have felt like taking the mock queen mantle and pressing it to my lips in honor of their courage. And from one deathbed I came once thanking the actress for the lesson she had taught me of a soul so strong that it could defy temptation and of a heart so good that it could ignore itself, and when I left her attic I felt that I had been very near heaven.

fession on all sides, it is a hard one for women, almost impossible for those who are not born to it. It is one which no women should choose lightly. She should measure well her own strength and her talents, for no woman can herself judge if beauty or a gift at elecution or dramatic appreciation will bring her success on the stage. She may be a great genius and yet fail. The perspect ve of the stage is so carious. It is like seeing one's face in a canclave or convex up very short. No one knows until she tries Then the physique, admerable for reading, may be ineffectual on the stage. We know one very beautiful woman, full of the best stage ancestry, the inheritor of theatrical blood, who was a failure on the stage, while Adelaide Neilson, fresh from the gin shop, with no ancestry, very little education and a bad burr in her promunciation, was an

It is with no contempt for the profession of an actress that these words are written. No; it is from the stanspoint of much respect, much knowledge of and much sympathy for those gifted women who contribute so much to our enjoyment. And it is also from a large acquaintance with enthusiastic girls who have desired to be actresses, and from an acquaintance with one lady who is almost middle life became so infatuated with the profession hat she wast professionally on the stage. Beautifully dressed, mistress of her part, an admirable amateur, she failed signally. She took to her bed and died. It broke her heart. And, sorrowful to say, the enmity of the men and women on the stage with whom she hoped to become a professional worker helped to kill her.—Mrs. John Sherwood in New York World. It is with no contempt for the profession

New York's Girl Arabs.

Her head was held erect and her fac wreathed in smiles as she went out of court. She waved her hand to some desperate look-ing youths, mere lads, on the benches and

ing youths, mere lads, on the benches and whispered to the nearest one: "I'll be with Maggie 'de island to morrer. I'll give her de best love of de gang."

Thus she spoke of going to jail. A few years ago she would have been classified in that same court as a "pivoter," but to-day she comes under the term "a chippy." Pivoter means a girl addicted to picnics, excursions and other affairs at which there was a great deal of pivoting or waltzing and a great deal of pivoting or waltzing, and chippy means a young thing. Both terms apply to the same class of wayward girls in short dresses. You can get an idea of the size of this town when you realize that there are enough misguided children of one sex to add to our language a word for common use.

The police estimate that there are 20,000 of individual member of the circle. Then, in se girl Arabs in as many more in Brooklyn, Jersey Ctiy and Newark combined.

They are the feminine counterparts of the

"gangs" for which we are notorious. They are the product of our tenement house system, in which humanity is so crowded that the children have to grow up in the streets for want of roomindoors. The sample chippy is a revelation to humanity. She is femining in nothing areast dress. Other feminine in nothing except dress. Other girls are led to err, but she was born astray. She boasts that she was never known to cry. She fights like a boy, and would as lief fight with a boy as not. She smokes, drinks, swears, picks pockets, pilfers and sometimes chews tobacco. She haunts theatre galleries, picnics, skating and east side ball rooms. She is indifferent whether she sleeps at home or in a box wagon laid up in a side street over night. She terrorizes her parents, and, joining with other chipples every morning, descends on the avenues where goods are exposed on the sidewalks, and they are as if a scourge was upon them.—Julian Ralph's

On Mount Etna's Summit.

We left our mules and began to climb the frightful wall of hardened ashes which yielded a bit beneath our feet. We went on panting, catching at projections, halting each minute and supporting ourselves with our iron shod staves. It takes nearly an hour to climb these last 300 meters. As we went up the sulphurous vapors came into our faces. We saw first on the right and then on the left great jets of smoke coming out of the fissures in the soil; we soon found that the stones at which we clutched were hot-

At last we reached a kind of narrow pla form. In front of us a dense cloud of sm was rising slowly, like a white curtain roll-ing up. We advanced a few steps, taking care not to be suffocated; and suddenly at our very feet yawned a prodigious, a frightful abyss more than three miles in circum ference. We could dimly discover through hole. ,500 meters wide, with its walls going straight down into the mysterious kingdom of fire. The beast was calm. It was asleep away down below. There was nothing but the smoke constantly escaping from this pro-digious chimney 3,812 meters high.

Around us everything was stranger yet.
All Sicily was concealed by the mists, so that we seemed in the sky, in the middle of the sea, above the clouds, so high, so high, that the Mediterranean appeared to be a part of the blue sky. We were enveloped in azure on all sides. We stood erect on this phoomenal mountain which pierced the cl and seemed to repose upon the sky that stretched above our heads, under our feet, everywhere. - Guy de Maupassant.

Not much of a compliment: "My face is my fortune," said Miss Blueblood to young Dumley. "How poor you must feel," re-plied that young man, commiseratingly.—

The Howe family recently beld a reunion at Lansing, Mich. There were present nine brothers, whose ages ranged from 71 to 94, and combined footed up 521 years. Their total weight was 1,444 pounds, being an average of 1601. The most remarkable thing about the reunion was that it was the first time that the nine brothers had ever all been

MEXICAN MANNERS.

CHARACTERISTIC GESTURES AND GALLANTRIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Peculiar Method of Shrugging the Shoulders-How Wealth is Indicated-A Sign of Greeting-Hand Shaking-A Fare well-Clapping the Hands.

The Mexicans are edepts at expressing themselves by means of signs and gestures, and many of them exhibit a courtly grace and profound gallantry which, if amusing to a foreigner, is also worthy of admiration. A lady who has traveled in all parts of the republic and made a study of these national peculiarities recently described them to your correspondent, and many of her observations were very interesting. She said:

were very interesting. She said:

"When any one falls down it is customary to call out: 'Come here and I'll pick you up,' or to express the same sentiment by a gesture. The hand is held up vertically, palm outward, about level with the face. The forces are then bent down rapidly and in the outward, about level with the face. The fingers are then bent down rapidly and in the direction of the person addressed, the motion being directly the reverse of beckoning. Tossing the chin upward does not imply annoyance, as in most countries, or simply no, as in many European countries. It is simply an equivalent in Mexico for 'What do you want? or 'I don't understand.' Foreigners who try to rid themselves of the inventum. who try to rid themselves of the importuni-ties of beggars by this signal, naturally in-crease their trials rather than bring them to

s speedy termination.

The Mexican of refinement has a very pe-culiar method of shrugging his shoulders. He raises his shoulders slightly, stretches his arms down at his sides hands open and palms out, places his head a trifle on one side, uplifts his eyebrows and pulls his mouth lown at the corners. These elaborate mo tions signify doubt, uncertainty, a difference of opinion or 'I told you so.' This is the fashionable manner of expressing triumph on be-ing proved correct in regard to a prophecy or

"Instead of tapping the pocket to indicate money or its influence, the Mexican holds up his thumb and forefinger, curved as if encircling a coin. The token or threat of correling a coin. poral punishment is a slight, lateral, hori-zontal movement of the hand, similar to the turn it takes in the act of beating eggs with a fork. The phrase 'a screw loose' is illus trated by a boring motion of the index finger against the temple, but indicating not an aberration of the mind, as with Amer-icans, but of the temper. When a Mexican wishes to denote a lot of people he brings to-gether the tips of all the fingers of one hand, to represent crowding. The first time I ever saw this gesture—the holding up of the hand vertically, and thrusting it forward two or three times with a repellant or protesting mo-tion—was at a party, where a lady who had held another's fan during a dance offered to return it, when the owner, seeing that her friend was using the little implement of challenge, insisted that she retain it. Not a word was spoken—the hand said it all. The same gesture is used to imply: 'Keep your sent,' Do not disturb yourself,' and the like.

"There is a sign of greeting used in the City of Mexico and the southern part of the City of Mexico and the southern part of the republic that I have never seen in the north nor on the western slope, where the bow still rules. At the capital an acquaintance, whether gentleman or lady, in saluting one of either sex, lifts the open hand, palm toward one's self, and waves the fingers, or often only the two middle ones. It rather startles a foreigner at first, but it is really a very county and graceful mode of greeting. I have observed that it is most used when saluting from a little distance, as across the street and it no doubt came into use because of the lensity of traffic, in which the bow might

cass unperceived.
"The Mexicans are very much given to band shaking, and they are eminently a friendly and cordial race. It is the fashion among Americans to call their politeness superficial and insincere. I have not found it o, but I do admit that its formality is at times a little inconvenient. For instance, when one is in haste to catch a train or most an appointment, one cannot rush away with a hasty 'So long.' It would violate the conventionalities to depart without exchanging variably a contest of courtesy as to who shall

"The proper demonstration of farewell be-tween Mexican women is the light embrace, emphasized in the north by each patting with her right band the other's shoulder; in the City of Mexico and thereabouts by a kiss on either cheek. Between women and men, a bow and a handshake, or the bow alone, is the correct thing, although in the interior the provincials employ at meeting and parting a modified form of the embrace, between persons of the opposite as well as of the same sex. More than once my breath has been taken away by a handsome young bacendade meeting me literally with open arms. To my mind there is nothing prettier than this em-brace, and the warm beared palmadita, or pat on the back, between two men who ar friends, particularly between an old man and

a young man.

"Handclapping is very common in Mexico, and in its oriental sense of summoning. It is difficult to account for all the peculiarities of Mexicans in the matter of gestures and manners. Some of their excessive gallantry is evidently a copy from, and improvement on, the French, and this handelapping, is clearly derived from the Moors through the Span-iards. It is recognized as a call all over the republic, although about the national capital it has been pretty well supplanted by a peculiar, disagreeable sound—pst-t-! which always sets my teeth on edge. I believe this about exhausts the gestures of general usage; of course there are infinitely numerous signs of special and arbitrary significance. The Mexns, as a rule, are adepts at expression by

"As I have already touched on motions and manifestations not strictly to be classed as gestures, I might strain a point and put in the general list the performance which, from its general list the performance which, from its ursine regularity and monotony, is known as hadendo el oso, or, 'playing the bear,' and which means the fixed promenade of an en-amored youth over a short beat, before or beneath the window of the adored object, in which he spends as many hours a day as his leisure will permit."—Cor. Globe Democrat.

Ore Discovered by Electricity.

Leadville is excited over a new electric in-dicator that is used to determine the location, from surface observations, of underground mineral bodies. It is the invention of a prominent electrician of Boston, and is constructed upon the theory that the strong electric currents shown by large mineral bodies can be utilized to locate the latter. The machine is a simple affair, consisting of electrodes which connect with batteries in a box containing an electric needle. The influence of the electric subterranean currents upon the needle is supposed to indicate the presence of an ore body.—New York Sun.

Toboggan note paper and envelopes have appeared in time to be mixed up with the craze of the hour.

The Panama Canal.

The following items regarding the progress of work on the Panama canal are of interest: Twenty thousand men are on the isthmus; 415 miles of special railroad have been built; 14,-000 cars, 29 steamers, 200 vessels, 304 small fron works, 48 drags, 96 herculean excavattime that the nine brothers had ever all been together. Their parents, who were over 70 when they died, had never seen all the boys together.—Chicage Tribuna.

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